## Evening Telegraph

(SUMDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Bighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1867.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, on the Demoeratic Party.

Ir is refreshing to get a draught of Democracy, pure and unadulterated. The Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby occasionally affords us a taste of the article, but even he must yield the palm to the Hon. Benjamin G. Harris, of Maryland. Mr. Harris has just written a letter, addressed, of course, to an editor, so that it should not reach the public, in which he extensively discusses the situation.

His views upon reconstruction are novel and interesting. The best act of reconstruction, he says, "for the safety and preservation of the rights and liberties of the people of this country, is that of the Democratic party upon the principles which it recognized when it was paralyzed by the ambition of Douglas and the imbecility of Buchanan."

We infer from this the existence of two factsfirst that the Democratic party is in a state of paralysis, and secondly that old Jimmy Buchanan is imbecile. This is what we Republicans have all along claimed, and it is comfortable to be confirmed in our views by one so well qualified to judge as is the distinguished gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. Harris next favors us with some mathematical fancies. He claims that in this country there are a million of men majority over the radicals, but that the latter "have been ingenious enough, by military law, enfranchisement of the negroes, and disfranchisement of the white race, to retain to their minority the power to govern this entire country according to their own tyrannical views." This he naturally enough objects to, and exclaims: -

"This should not continue-the great interests of our people (both present and future genera-tions) demand that it should stop. We must restore the Democratic party to power, 'peace ably if we can, forcibly if we must.' I should greatly regret to find the resort to force necessary to accomplish his great salvation, but how can it be avoided, when by force alone our enemies are inaugurating the greatest outrages upon the great fundamental principles which our fore-fathers, as they thought, firmly established for

This belligerent attitude of Mr. Harris would alarm us, had he not just informed us of the interesting condition of paralysis which affects the only party he could rely upon to aid him in his warlike designs. What could even a million men do when paralyzed? Moreover, we are reassured when we remember that during our late war Mr. Harris had abundant opportunity "to resort to force" to "restore the Democratic party to power," but always exhibited a remarkable obedience to motives of prudence. He much preferred going to Congress rather than to war. Kicking him out of the House of Representatives, even, as too much of a Rebel to be allowed to associate with loyal men, could not screw his courage up to the sticking point of shouldering his musket in defense of the cause in whose behalf he now invokes another resort to arms. He may have been bold enough to fire from behind a window-shutter at our unarmed troops during the Baltimore riots, but we doubt even that.

Mr. Harris next proceeds to discuss the causes of the "weakness" of the Democracy in the North:-

"That the Democratic party has been weak even at the North since the election of Mr. Lin-coin. is, I think, owing in a great measure to its own undecided and feeble counsels; or more properly to the want of nerve in its counseilors and advisers. This has 'shrunk it to its present little measure,' as shown by its present meagre representation in Congress. When I entered the Thirty-eighth Congress I found there seventy members who were booked and acted on the Democratic side. Under the circumstances, such a number, being more than a third of the House, indicated great vitality and strength in the party. How useful would that number have been to us during the Thirty-ninth and present Congress in staying the rapid progress of the radicals to despotic power! The masses which those men represented were the same as now, and I believe would have stood firm, and would have added to their numbers, could they have had true and faithful leaders. Their instinct and feelings were all right, but those of properly to the want of nerve in its counsellors instinct and feelings were all right, but those of instinct and feelings were all right, but those of their prominent politicians, in most instances, were mercenary and timid. While in their hearts they did not wish, as their constituents knew, the success of the North is their neferious and unjustifiable war upon the South, they yet discovered wonderful policy in pretending to wish it. They shricked for the Union—made the strongest war speeches, while they whispered to the knowing ones of their party that decemstrongest war speeches, while they whispered to the knowing ones of their party that deception was the surest means of getting power, and when power was obtained, then—they would do the expedient. Misled by their own foolish the expedient. Milled by their own foolish and timid policy, they misled the masses of their party into the grossest inconsistencies, in consequence of which the country is now suffering agony."

This is a truthful characterization of the Northern leaders of the Democratic party. Their policy has been one of deceit and tergiversation. But it must be exquisite for the Seymours and Woods and Brookes and Reeds and Clymers to thus have their conduct held up to public scorn by one of their own class But if Mr. Harris really supposes that a more bold and outspoken opposition to the war would have commanded the sympathy or support of the Northern masses, we beg to remind him of Mr. Vallandigham's little experiment in that direction in Ohio, where he was buried beneath a popular majority of over one hundred thousand votes.

Mr. Harris maintains that slavery still exists, and opposes the adoption in the Maryland Constitution of anything that looks to its aboli-

tion. He says:-"The institution of slavery, in theory at least, still exists; and it does not become our State to utter a word against that theory, when she re-flects by what aris of the tyrant and the roboer our people have been practically deprived of their rights in this respect. The theft of pro-perty does not destroy the title of the owner, Besides, if this amendment could be constitu-tionally made, what becomes of our claim for compensation for the slaves of which the United States deprived us, or converted to their own

Compensation for slaves, then, it seems, is

to be one of the results of that restoration to power of the Democratic party which Mr. Harris says must be accomplished "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." It is well to make a note of this.

Of course Mr. Harris objects to the proposed article in the Maryland Constitution allowing colored people to testify in courts of law and justice. He thinks that he, and the white race generally, have got along very comfortably heretofore without testimony of that kind. The protection of the property and lives of the colored people is a matter of no consequence. "It is better," he says, "that the few whites who might be convicted of orime by the testimony of credible negroes should escape punishment than this innovation should be made, which has a tendency to elevate the negro and possibly lower the white man; and considering the time when it is done, weakens that spirit in our people which should defy and, if necessary, resist the encroachments of our tyrants, whose course heretofore towards us would be complimented by this innovation, while it would display, in their opinion, at least, an anxiety to please and a timidity lest we might offend them."

It is not often that we find a Democrat who speaks out the real sentiments of his party with as much freedom and boldness as does Mr. Harris. But can anybody read such a letter as this and then wonder that the Democratic party is paralyzed? And it is to the adoption of such doctrines as these that the country is to be brought, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must !"

A Shallow Device in Favor of a Partisan

Nominee. Conscious of having nominated their candidate for Supreme Judge as a partisau, and upon an intensely and offensively partisan platform, the Democrats are now endeavoring to conceal their true position by charging upon the Republicans the very thing of which they themselves have been guilty. It is the old and stale dodge of the thief himself most lustily bawling out, "Stop thief!" The fact is, Judge Sharswood is running not

upon his legal merits, but upon his political demerits. He has always been a decided and outspoken political partisan. His whole record proves it. He was a disciple of that arch apostle of State sovereignty, John C. Calhoun, years ago, and he adheres to the views of that school of political thinkers to this day. He agrees with that faction of the Democratic party which rules it in this State, and which earned for itself during the war the title of 'Copperhead." His decision against the validity of the greenbacks as a legal-tender for debts, was especially gratifying to that class of desperate and abandoned politicians. They saw in it a blow, and a powerful one, against the Government in its struggle to put down the Rebellion, and they rejoiced at it. Judge Sharswood owes his nomination to this class of Pennsylvania politicians. He is running as their special representative. If he goes upon the bench, he goes there to carry out their views upon all constitutional questions that may come before him for decision. He is a thorough partisan, nominated by as unscrupulous a set of partisan demagogues as ever ruled a politi cal party in this country, and for partisan ends which are a disgrace to the enlightened times in which we live, and which, if realized, would be most disastrous to the well-being of the country. These are plain words, but they are true ones. Where will you find a more reactionary, illiberal, and every way obnoxious platform than that of which Judge Sharswood is the representative? And where, on the face of the earth, is there a more corrupt and abandoned set of politicians than the leaders of the peace Democracy of this State?

What, then, is the meaning of all this Democratic outcry respecting partisanship in the judiciary? It is a cry of distress! It means that the people have already repudiated the platform of debased partisanship upon which the Democratic candidate is running. It is a dodge to conceal the true nature of the contest. It is a confession of weakness and of anticipated defeat. It is the thimblerigging of political gamblers who fear that they have lost their game. But it will deceive nobody. The people understand the true bearings of the contest. They want no disciple of John C. Calhoun or Roger B. Taney, filled with the fallacies of State sovereignty and the inhumanities of the Dred Scott decision, to sit upon the Supreme bench of this State; and they will not be seduced into voting for him by the shallow device of calling him a nonpartisan candidate.

General Sherman's Position.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERMAN is spending some time with his family in Wisconsin. During an excursion which he attended, some brief speeches were made by members of the party, and Congressman Hopkins stated that it was generally conceded that General Grant would be the nominee of the Union party for next President; the speaker also stating his assurance that one of his warmest supporters would be General Sherman. To these remarks General Sherman, it is said, gave an affirmative response. The Chicago Journal is also informed that General Sherman, during his Wisconsin visit, has been quite unreserved in the expression of his opinions regarding the pending questions in our national politics. He expressed his sympathy, in the main, with the reconstruction policy of Congress, and as substantially agreeing with the views of Generals Grant and Sheridan,

SHERIDAN TO BE REMOVED. - It is still affirmed that the President will remove General Sheridan from the command of the Fifth District. This is the reward which a faithful and gallant officer is to receive for the conscientions performance of his duty. The President may remove General Sheridan from his command, but he cannot remove him from the confidence and affection of the American his performance after that recovery, Province Rights.

THE death of Professor Anthon, of Columbia College, is a severe loss to the cause of classical education. He was one of the most accomplished scholars that this country has ever produced. His editions of the classics were highly prized not only in this country, but by the eminent scholars of foreign lands. He was also highly successful as a teacher, and the many pupils who have enjoyed his instructions will regret to hear of his death. He had attained to seventy years of age.

ANOTHER TWENTY MILES DONE,-The Indian troubles, we are glad to see, do not put a stop to the construction of the Pacific Railway, the Eastern Division having just completed an additional section of twenty miles, making in all two hundred and ten miles finished from the Kansas State line westward.

Will District Attorney William B. Mann do his duty in the case of Alderman Bill McMullin and Councilman Barnes? This is a question which is at present exciting a good deal of interest in the community. We await a reply.

Ir Judge Williams is a partisan candidate because nominated on a Union platform, why is not Judge Sharswood also a partisan candidate by being nominated on a Democratic

WHEN Aldermen and Councilmen turn rioters, why should they not be punished like ordinary criminals? Are our laws simply for the poor and friendless?

Mr. Carrington has made a powerful argument for the prosecution in the Surratt case. It remains to be seen what can be said on the

WINNEMORE'S death-warrant has been signed. He is to be hung on the 28th of August.

THE cholera still rages in Western Kansas.

OBITUARY. Charles Anthon, LL, D.

We regret to announce that this distinguished classical scholar died at his residence in New York yesterday morning, in the seventieth year of his age. The deceased was a native of New York, having been born here during the year 1797. He was the son of the late Dr. G. C. Anthon, a German by birth, and at one time Surgeon-General in the British army. This position his father resigned in 1788, when, having previously married the orphan daughter of a French officer, he removed to this State, where he settled and ever after resided. Dr. Charles Anthon, the subject of this szetch, was the fourth of six sons. He entered Columbia College when tourteen years of age (1811), and graduated in 1815 with honor. He then engaged in the study of law in the office of Mr. John Anthon, his brother, and in 1819 was admitted to the bar of the Sapreme Court. The profes sion did not appear, however, to have suited his taste; for during the following year (1820) he was appoint adjunct professor of languages in

Columbia College. Although a young man of only twenty-five years of age, the deceased was, at this time, a profound classical scholar, and in 1823 he produced his large edition of "Horace," which at once placed him among the leading classical scholars of the day. About this time he was appointed Rector of the Grammar School attached to the college, still retaining his position of Professor of Languages, and laboring as strenuously as before for the press. On the resignation of Professor Moore, in 1835, Dr. Authon became the head professor of the Classical Department of Columbia Coilege, a position he filled for over thirty years to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The published works of the deceased comprise some fifty volumes, consisting chiefly of the Latin classics, and aids to the study of the classics. These works have obtained a large circulation in the United States, and have been republished in Great Britain with marked success. As a professor Dr. Anthon was one of the ablest instructors in this country, and will always be remembered with gratitude the large number of classical scholars that studied under him. In his private life he was an amiable and charitable gentlemen, and he leaves a large number of warm personal friends to mourn his loss.

Prince Henry LXVII of Reuss-Schleiz. Our European files announce the recent death of this German Prince. He was born on the 20th of October, 1789, and succeeded his brother, Henry LXVI, as ruler of the principality, on the 19th of June, 1854. The deceased was made a general of cavalry in the Prussian army after its occupation of Reuss-Schleiz. He was married on the 18th of April, 1820, to the Princess Sophie Adelaide Henriette, daughter of Henry LI, of Reuss-Ebersdorf. The deceased Prince is succeeded by his eldest son, Henry, who was born on the 28th of May, 1832, and who holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in the Prussian army.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

A Church Destroyed by Fire in Montreal
—Serious Riot at a Picnic.

Montreal, July 29.—Zion Congregational
Church was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss

about \$40,000.

A scrious riot occurred at the Grand Trunk picnic at St. Hyacinibe on Saturday. A gaug of Irish rowdles gutted a couple of hotels and as-aulted the Canadians. The military were called out, and unfortunately fired into an exception. cursion train, killing one man and wounding a woman severely.

Lord Monck Unpopular—Earl Carnarvon His Probable Successor, OTTAWA, C. W., July 29.—It is nuderstood here that Earl Carnaryon, not the Duke of Buckingham, will be the successor of the pre-sent Governor-General of the Dominion. Lord Monck is not popular here now, having, since his last visit to England, evinced a disposition to slight the Canadian people and their municipal authorities.

CHOLERA ON THE PLAINS.

Forts Gibson, Harker, Larned, and Dodge and Ellsworth, Kansas, Visited by the Scourge.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 29 .- Persons from Fort Gibson report the cholera raging at that post. Twelve hundred people have fied from Ellsworth City Juring the last week. The average mortality is about ten per day. Nine out of every ten persons attacked die in from two to fifteen hours. The place is almost completely deserted, and an attack from the Indians is expected. From three to five deaths per day are reported at Fort Harker. The scourge has also broken out among the troops at Forts Larned and Dodge, on the Arkansas river.

Reported Death of Little "All Right,"

To the Editor of the N. Y. Herald:-NEW YORK, July 29.—In an evening paper of this date it is stated that the little favorite of the Japanese troupe, "All Right," is dead, and that he died from the effects of his fall, and that I and Mr. Maguire, my associate, foisted and imposed upon the public another boy, in the place of this wonder of the word. I denounce the above statement as a malleious falsehood, and the distinguished physician of this city who atthe distinguished physician of this city who at-tended him will certify to his recovery, and to

THE TENNESSEE RIOT.

Full Particulars-Two Men Hilled and Thirty Wounded. The Nashville Dispatch of July 26 has the following particulars of the riot at Rogersville. Tennessee:

"On a branch of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, leading from Rogersville Junction, is the little village of Rogersville. It is the capital of Hawkins county, contains about seven hundred inhabitants, and is distant sixty-four miles from Knoxville.

"It had been announced through the news-papers that on Tuesday of this week, Emer-son Etheridge, the conservative candidate for Governor of Tenne-see, would address people at that place. Everybody cipated trouble, and when the day arrived the people poured in from all quarters, asmed with muskers, shot guns, revolvers, and other "With I o'clock came Etheridge, and a mass

of not less than five hundred, half of them colored, gathered about the Court House on the square, to listen to his speech. As he ceeded, one of his sentences was picked up by Tom King, who shouted back, That's a ile!' Not knowing who flung the cowardly insult into his teeth, Mr. Etheridge hursed back a withering epithet, which he scarce had uttered ere a whistling bullet out the air in dangerous proximity to the place where he was standing and this shot was quickly followed by others in all parts of the assemblage. The crowd at once, broke, the radicals moving rapidly towards on side of the square, shouting and yelling like demons of the lower pit, and the conservatives going in an opposite direction, both parties firing as they went. They soon drew up in position, and the work of death began in earnest, volley after volley of Minie balls, large and small shot, and the contents of numberiess revolvers, being poured in rapid succession, every round carrying wounds and death into the ranks of the combatants, until they began to waver, break into squads, and move from the square, keeping up a scattering fire as they slowly retreated.
"Mr. Etheridge, holding in his hands a

revolver, stood firm throughout, never moving an inch from the position he had first taken, "The battle lasted about twenty minutes, by which time the square was cleared, and only random shots were fired in other portions of the The first man to fall was a white, a bullet crashing through his brain and killing him instantly. A negro was the next, a ball entering his side and passing nearly through him. He died in a few minutes after he fell. Seven other persons were mortally wounded, while twenty-five or thirty received wounds more or less serious. The wounded were conveyed to a hotel, where they remained until other means could be provided for their care, It is said the radicals suffered most, but we have learned nothing reliable in regard to their loss, "As soon as the firing ceased, Mr. Etheridge left the Court House and proceeded to his notel. He left town by the night train for Sneedsville, to all an appointment there."

The Election in Tennessee.

The Full Colored Vote Not to be Poll-de Owing to Intimidation — United States Troops in Rendiness to Suppress Disturbances.

NASHVILLE, July 29 .- The registration so far for the approaching election foots up a total of nearly ninety thousand, including thirty-nive thousand colored voters, or about three-eighth of the whole vote. The full colored vote will not be polled, however, owing to intimidation and threats of violence and discharge from

The preparations in Nashville against disturbance are in progress. Three companies of United States Injantry and one of cavalry, with a detachment of State troops, will be stationed in the city, within supporting distance of the polls. The Mayor will also call into service three hundred special policemen, and an effort is making to have him select half the number

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement, For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 227 S. FCURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1807.

Clerk of the Faculty.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1967.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 5th of July next. th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and samped.

8. BRADFORD,

6 25 5w

Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE,-DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAMBEN AND ARBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

On and after AUGUST 1, 1857, at their offices in New York and Philadelphia, there will be payable to the Stockholders of the above Companies on the bloks July 1, 1867, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the foll stock, and in proportion on the part paid stock. full stock, and in proportion on the part paid stock, clear of United States tax. July 22, 1867. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer. 7 23 st

DIVIDEND NOTICE, - PHILADEL PHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COM PANY,
PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1567.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, clear of taxes, from the profits of the Company for the six months ending June 31, 187, payable on and atter A UGUST 1, prox., to the Stockholders of the Company of July 1 inst., 7 24 7t

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 339 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE—A Dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share has been delared, payable on demand.
S. ALTER, Treasurer.
July 30, 1867.
7 30 31\*

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER BALLWAY, No. 2625 FRANKFORD ROAD.

PRILADELPHIA, July 25, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet puld the Night Instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said night instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the tenth day of August, 1867.

By order of the Board.

7.27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

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QUITO BAR.

This novel and valuable invention is designed for protecting Gilded Frames, Oil Paintings, Mantel Mirrors. Fier Giasses, Porcast and Picture, rames, Chandeliers, Statuary, Groups, etc., and excluding from heu-chambers and other apartments those ever perplex-FLIES AND MOSQUITOES,

The invention is so ingeniously contrived that it can be applied to any window. "NO WOODEN FRAME IS REQUIRED!" Thus reducing the price of the article more than one-half of that of the ordinary Musquito Bar, which is not only ungainly in appearance, but cannot be litted to any other than the window for which it is expressly made. The PATENT BAR, on the other hand, will suit for a large or small window, and can be rolled into the smallest bundle and carried in the pocket, if necessary.

necessary.

Boarders at the Sea-shore mod elsewhere will find them a great convenience. All that is required in order to attach the Bar, is four ordinary plus. They can also be used to cover Oil Paintings, Gilded Frames, etc., requiring no tacking whatever, and can be taken off and replaced in a migute. For sac at all the principal Uphoistering and House Furnishing establishments in the City; also at the Manufactury, N.W.COB. SEVENTHAND CHESTNUTSTS.

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